

THE  
Grounds & Reasons  
OF  
MONARCHY  
Considered.

IN  
A Review of the SCOTCH  
Story, gathered out of their  
best Authours and  
Records.

Hall, J. H.

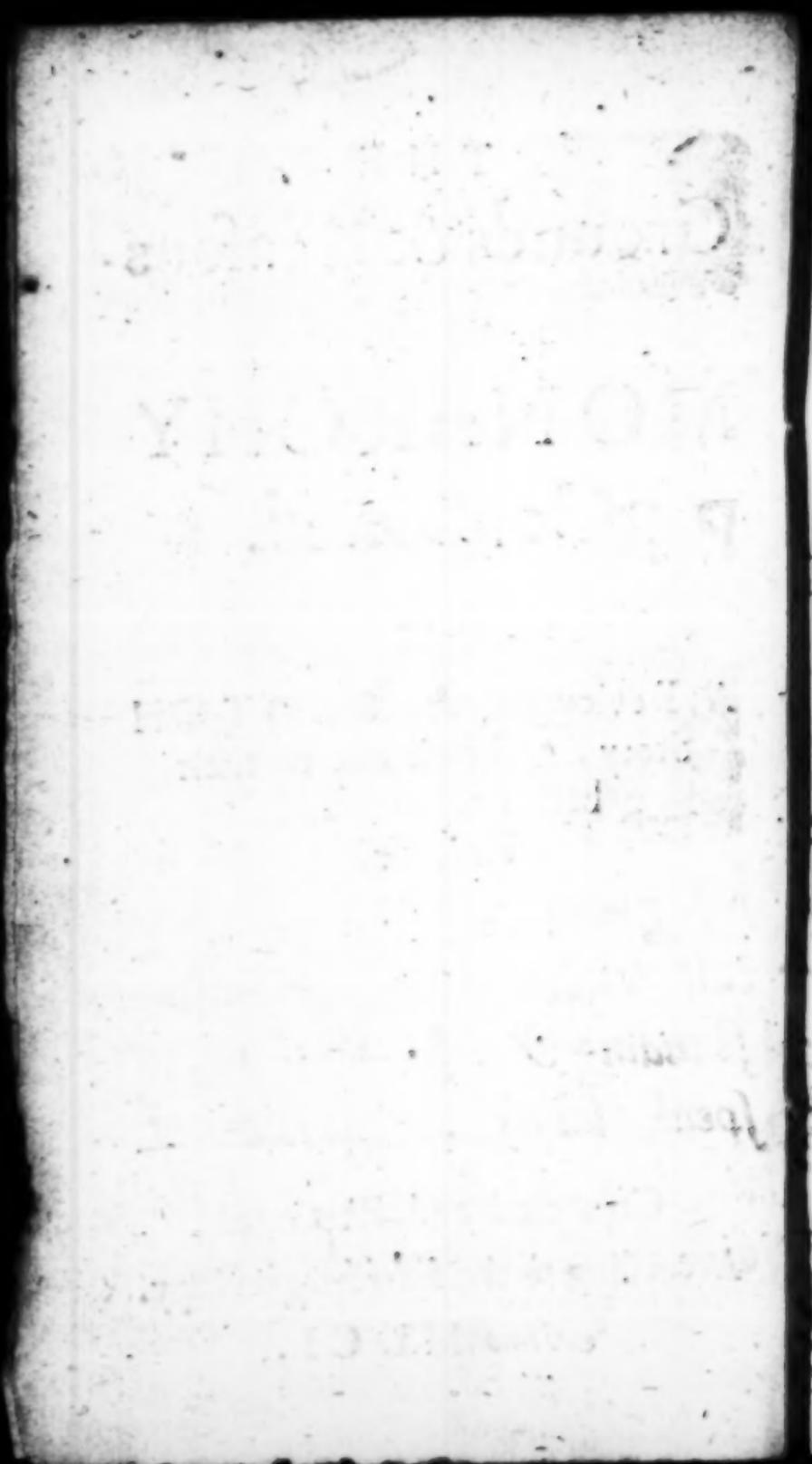
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By J. H.  
*for sale*

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Anno M D C L.





## THE PREFACE.

121.19.18 There is nothing  
hath more confoun-  
ded knowledge a-  
mong men, than the recipro-  
call violences of the under-  
standing and the will; or, to  
speak plainly, the passion of  
the one and blindnesse of the  
other: Since some by chance

## The Preface.

or interest take up Principles  
whith they force the Under-  
standing by strained Argu-  
ments to maintain : Others  
by the Custome of some opi-  
nion so bewitch the Will in-  
to confedracy, that they can  
never quit it. after confutati-  
on ; to remedy this , since I  
had purposed with my self to  
say somewhat to this point  
( which though it be but a  
small wyer , yet the great  
weight of civill felicitie lyes  
upon it ) I knew no better  
method then to take the scales  
off

## The Preface.

off the eyes of the Understanding, and shew the Will how better to bring about her great design of good: And in the prosecution of this, I would not skirmish with every Argument which had been a thing of immense slavery and not for every eye; but I choosed rather to strike at the foundations, that the understanding might loose his passion, and more freely consider upon what Quicksands they lay; and in this I needed not to be positive,

## The Preface.

tive, because I take a task which most men are rather happy in, that is, to supplant Error rather than to assert Truth : Hence I consider King-ship simply, noe troubling my self to maintain any other form, or consider Oaths, Ends, changes of Government, or particular necessitie or Reasons of safety: they being distinct Considerations and tasks by themselves. Now if this negative way satisfie not, I see no such great cause to be dis-

## The Preface.

discouraged, for ( I con-  
fesse ) I do not perceive it  
so easie a thing to find an  
error, and I had rather tell  
a man he was out of the  
way, then in endeavouring  
to lead him to the end of his  
journey, lead him further a-  
bout: and it is my opinion,  
that as Sceptiscisme is not one-  
ly useleſſe, but dangerous;  
if in setting our thoughts in  
a posture of defence, it  
makes us absolutely wa-  
tering and incredulous: so had  
I rather be Scepticall in my

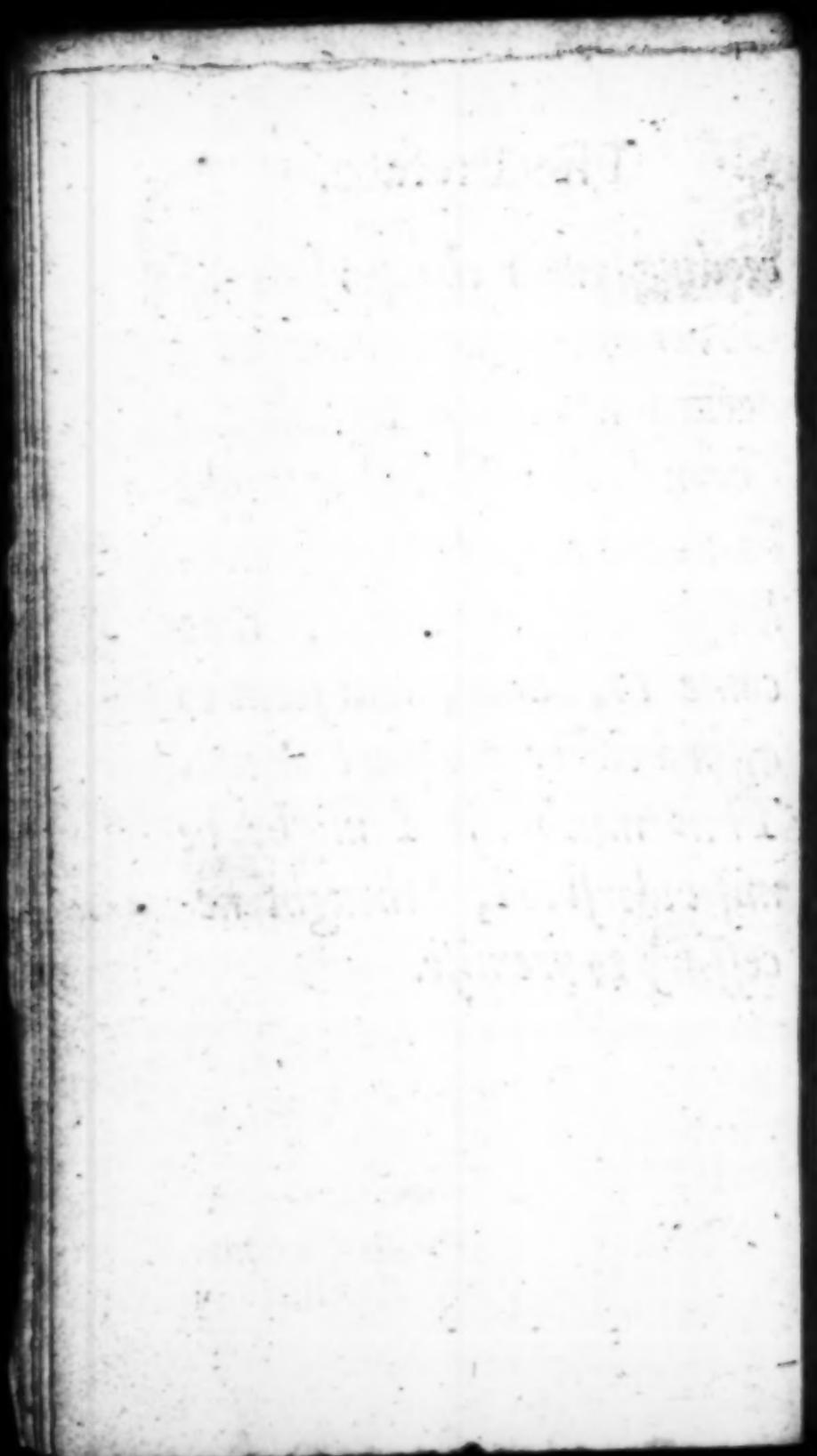
## The Preface.

opinion, then maintain it upon Grounds taken up and not demonstrated.

The second Part is merely an instance as to the Arguments of the First, wherein I would not be understood to be a writer of an Epitome; (I have other imployments for my Time and Thoughts; and nobler too) but to set down a true Series by way of Example, and therefore I was onely to note Accesses and Recesses to Governments, and the effects proceeding

## The Preface.

eeding from the persons of  
Governours, and here as I  
needed not much trouble the  
Chronologie: So lest it might  
be a bare Sceleton, I sprink-  
led some observations, that  
came to hand, and seem to  
afford either pleasure or use.  
Thus much lest I might be  
misunderstood, I thought ne-  
cessary to premise.





THE  
G R O U N D S  
O F  
M O N A R C H Y.

*The first Part.*

**H**ave often thought it strange that among all the Governments, either past or being, the *Monarchicall* should so far in extent and number exceed the *Popular*, as that they could never yet come into comparison. I could never be perswaded, but it was more happy for a people to be dispos'd of by a number of persons jointly interested and

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con-

concerned with them , then to be  
nummbered as the herd and Inheri-  
tance of One to whose lust and mad-  
nesse they were absolutely subject ;  
and that any man of the weakest  
reason and generosity would not  
rather choose for his habitation that  
piece of earth , whereon there were  
accesse to honour by virtue and no  
worth could be excluded ; rather  
then that where all advancement  
should proceed from the will of one  
scarcely hearing and seeing with his  
own Organs , and gain'd for the  
most part by means lewd and indi-  
rect , and that in the end to amount  
to nothing else but a more splendid  
and dangerous slavery . To satisfie  
this , I considered how inscrutably  
Providence carryes on the turns and  
stops of all Governments , so that  
most people rather found them then  
made them ; the constitutions of  
men , some not fit to be masters of  
their

their Liberty , some not capable, some not willing: the Ambition of settled Tyrants, who breaking their own bounds have brought in violent alterations, and lastly, civill discord, which have either corrupted or altered better settlements.

But these are observations , rather then Arguments, and relate to fact , rather then reason. That which astonished me most was to see this Heroick learned Age, not onely not rising to thoughts of Liberty, but in stead thereof foolishly turning their wits and swords against themselves in the maintenance of *Them*, whose slaves they are, and indeed they can be no weak causes that produce so long and settled a distemper though some of them I supposed, if not most of them , are these.

He knoweth nothing that knoweth not how superstitiously the

generality of mankind is given to hold up traditions, and how pertinacious it is in the maintenance of its first prejudices, insomuch that a discovery or more refind reason is as insupportable to them , as the Sunne is to an eye newly brought out of darknesse ; hence opiniatrie ( which is commonly proportioned to their ignorance ) and a generous obstinacy sometimes to death and ruine : So that it is no marvell if we see many Gentlemen whose education enabled them onely to use their senses and first thoughts, so dazzled with the splendor of a Court, prepossessed with the affection of a Prince , or bewitched with some subdolous favour , That he chooseth rather any hazard then enchantment should be broke up. Others perhaps a degree above these , yet in respect of some Title stuck upon the Family ( which hath

hath been as fortunate a mysterie  
of Kingship as any other ) or in re-  
verence to some glorious former  
atchievements (minding not that in  
all these cases the people are the  
onely effective means, and the  
King onely imaginary ) they think  
they should degenerate from bra-  
very in bringing on a change. O-  
thers are with-held by sloth and ti-  
merousnesse , either not daring or  
unwilling to be happy ; some look-  
ing no further then their private  
welfare , indifferent for the multi-  
plication of publick evils. Others  
( and these the worst of all) out of  
pravity of nature sacrificing to their  
ambition and avarice , and in order  
to that, following any power con-  
curring with any Machinations, and  
upholding their Authours : whilst  
Princes themselves, ( trained up in  
these Arts, or receiving them in  
Tradition ) know how to wind all

their humours to their own advantage, now foisting in the Divinity of their Titles into Pulpits, now amuzing the People with magnificencies and inter-ludes, now diverting their hot Spirits to some unprofitable forrain War ( making way to their accursed ends of revenge or glory, with the effusion of that bloud which should be as dear to them as their own : ) Now stroaking the People with some feeble but enforced Law ( for which notwithstanding they will be paid ; ) and 'tis observed, the most notorious Tyrants have taken this course; Now giving up the eminentest of their Ministers ( which they part with as indifferently as their Robes ) unto the rage and fury of the People, so that they are commanded and condemned by the same mouth, and the credulous and ignorant believing their King set over

ver them, sit still, and by degrees grow into quiet and admiration, especially if lulled asleep with some small continuance of peace (be it never so unjust, unsound, or dangerous) as if the body politick could not languish of an internall disease, whilst its complexion is fresh and chearfull.

Those are the Reasons, which (if I conceive aright) have stupified the lesse knowing part of mankind. Now how the more searching part hath so odly miscarried, will fall under consideration.

First, then, we need not take the pains to demonstrate how easie a thing it is for men of acutenesse, not conversant in Civil things not only to miscarry in the apprehension, but even in the judgement of them; for they instead of bringing the series and reason of affairs into rule and method, use contrariwise to

measure them by their own presupposed speculation; and by that means become incapable of weighing rightly the various incidences and circumstances of businesſes: For it is to be obſerved, that the Theorems of no Art or Profefſion are more eaſily found, or of diſſiculter pra-  
ctice, than thoſe of Policy; ſo that it is no wonder if men meerly con-  
templative, fail ſo oft in the very laying of grounds, as we ſhall anon-  
iſtance: now how fruitfull dain-  
ties are Errour and Ablurdity, we all know. But more elſpecially the contentions of contemplative men are moſt numerouſ, various and endleſſe; for wrangling is with them an Art, and they are endued with that ungenerous shame never to acknowledge: Besides their prin-  
ciples are moſt times ill rivetted, and it is to be feared, that in their ſuper-  
ſtructiōns, they as often call in their

ima-

imaginations, as their judgement to frame arguments. Besides, these men fighting onely with Pen, Ink, and Paper, seldome arrive at a means to decide the Quartell, by which he that gains the last word is supposed Conquerour. Or the other leaves almost as inglorious a conquest to the Victor as if he had been overthrown.

That which I would say from all this, is, that the generality of speculative men, for the most part guiding their understandings by those notions which they find in Books: fall not seldome by this means into considerable Errors: For all Books, those I mean that are humane, and fall directly under consideration, either lay down Practicall things, and observations of King-ship, or some generall and univerſall Notions, or else controversially *Assert Monarchy* against some opposers. Now in the two latter there are generally

found two grand and insupportable fallacies, the first whereof is, that they fraudulently converse in generals, and ( to borrow the School-term ) speak of that in the *Abstract*, which they should do in the *Concret*: As for example, where they should assert the particular right of this or that Prince, they cunningly or ignorantly lay out most of their discourse in generall about *Monarchy*, and not seldom weary and amaze the dispute, before they come to the true Ground and Stating of the Quarrel, whereby the Readers diverted by such prepossession, and entangled by generall Notions of Authority, Power and Government, seldom descend into the consideration of particulars; where the great scruple and difficultie for the most part lies. So that any King ( be his accessse to the Government never so fraudulent and un-

unjustifiable ) becomes to be look'd on as sacred Authoritative, and by degrees begins to blush at the Attributes of Sacred Majesty, Grace, and Highnesse; or any other Terms that the servile flattery and witty Barbarity of Courtiers can give unto them ; nay some even of the wicked *Roman Emperours*, could be content to be saluted with *Peremtories* and *Divinities*, whereas if men would call their reasons into Council, they might find that these blazing Stars were opake Bodies, and shone onely by reflection : These men having no more then either the Cabal of their own state and distance, or the wretched Imposition upon the People cast on them ; For would men divest the Authority from the Person, and then commonly find it inconsiderable, if not positively evil. And again, consider Authority in it self as a thing fixt, veritable,

ritable, immutable, and (when justly administred) sacred, they might find, that granting a Prince to be the most Regular Just person in all the World, yet many men as good, joyned with him, and intrusted, and concurring to the same end, might do much more good; and that to deny this, were to be as irrational, as to deny that one Person could do no good at all. But however, this I take to be certain and demonstrable out of their own Principles, that Kings being onely to be considered in respect of the trust and power that lies on them, a number of men by as just means (to say not better) invested with the same trust and power, are every jot as sacred, and of as much divine right as any Monarch is (the power being essentially the same united or divided, as if a Commission be to one or three) it will then result, that republicks may be

be as Just and Authoritative , as King-ships, and then their radicall Argument of the *Jure Divino* of King-ship is wholly enfeebled, and the other rendred equally as Sovereign. And I am to note (but this is but transiently) the poornesse, or to say better, the Blasphemy of that Argument, that flourishes out Kings as the Eclypes of Divinity , and vainly lavishes some Metaphysicks, to prove that all things have a naturall Tendencie to an *Onenesse*; nay, the itch of some merry wits, have carried them to run over most of the *Attributies* ( as some *English Lawyers* have talkt of the Legal, I must say fantasticall ubiquity and omniscience of our Kings , though we see the contrary, and some Civilians about the Emperour, have gone before them) whereas they should consider, that the immense simplicity of God flows out in its severall workings,

ings with ineffable variety, God being every-where and the same, or as the *Platonists* say, a Center in every part of his Circle , a Spirit without Quantity, Distance and Comprehension; whereas man is a determinate narrow thing, who doing one thing, ceaseth to do another ; and thinking of one thing, is forc'd to quit his former thought. Now how fit he is to be a shade of this Archytype, let any judge, unlesse he could be refined from his corporeity, and inlarged into a proportionable immensity. Besides, I know not whether it be safe to think or no, That as God, who for the most part, suits men with gifts suitable to the places to which he calls them , would in some measure poure out his Spirit proportionate to these men, whereas as most commonly we find them , notwithstanding their extraordinary Advantages, of society, education and Busi-

Business, as weak men as any other, and good Princes being swayed by the advice of men, good and wise, and the bad seduced by men of their own inclinations; what else are all Monarchies, but in reallity *Optimates* for a few only essentially govern, under the name of one who is utterly as unable as the meanest of those over whom hee claimes superiority.

The second Fallacy or paralogism is this, That men, while they Labour thus to support Monarchy tell us not what kind of Monarchy it is, and consequently gain nothing, although we should grant them the former proposition to be true; For what does it avail to ascertain me of the Title of such a Prince, if I know not by what Title he holds, grant it were visible to me that such a man was markt out by providence to be my Governour,

vernour , yet if I cannot tell what kinde of one , whether absolute, mixt, limited, meerly Law-Executive , or first in order , how shall I know to direct my Obedience? if he be absolute , my very naturall liberty is taken away from me , nor doe I know any power can make any man such ; The Scripture holding out just Limitations and restrictions to all Governours. If mixt and limited , I must know the due temperature and bounds, or else he may usurpe or be mistaken, and I oppressed or injured. If Law-Executive , the power fundamentally resides not in him , but in the great Counsell, or them intrusted by the people , then I adore onely a shadow : Now if any Prince of *Europe* can really clear up these mistes , and shew the lines of his Government drawn fairly , and his Charter whole and Authentick, like that

that of *Venice* and the first *Rome*:  
 For my part, Ile be the first man  
 shall sweare him Allegiance, and  
 the last that will preserve him. But  
 you will finde that they will tell  
 you in generall about their office,  
 and in particular of their claimes of  
 Succession, Inheritance and An-  
 cestors, when look but three or  
 foure stories back, and you will  
 meet either some savage unnatur-  
 all Intrusion (disguiz'd under some  
 forc'd Title or inexistent Cognition)  
 or else some violent alteration, or  
 possibly some slender Oath or Ar-  
 ticles hardly extorted and imperr-  
 fectly kept. Now if any man tha-  
 will but run over these rules, and  
 apply them to any History what-  
 ever (as we shall exemplify in that  
 which for the present we have  
 pitcht upon) and not finde most  
 Titles Ambiguous, the effects of  
 former Monarchies (for where, in

a Cata-

a Catalogue of forty Kings , can you almost shew me three good ones, but things meerly strugling to maintain their Titles and dome-  
stick Interest) ruinous to the peo-  
ple (who , for the most part , consi-  
dering them no otherwise then as to  
be Rescued from violent Confu-  
sion, not as they conduce to the po-  
sitive happinesse of a civil life) my  
small conversation in Books is ex-  
tremely false : And truly I con-  
ceive it may be the rationallest  
course to set any judgement aright,  
because it instructs by experience  
and effects, and grounds the judge-  
ment upon materiall observation,  
and not blindly gropes after no-  
tions and causes , which to him are  
*Tantum non inscrutabile* , But of  
that anon : A main mistake under  
this Topick, hath been an erroneous  
Comparison and application of  
matters Civil and Military ; for  
men

mea observing that mixt Councils about Generals , Plurality , equality of Commands , often and sudden Military alterations , have brought on no small distempers and dangers to severall Governments and attempts ; Therefore they presently collect , that in Civils also it is the safest to continue a Command in one hand for the preventing of the like disturbances : But here they are deceived , Civill matters consist in long debate , great consideration , patient expectation and wary foresight , which is better to be found in a number of choice experienced heads , than in one fingle one , whose youth and vigor of Spirit innables him rather to Action , and fils him with that noble Temerity , which is commonly so happy in Martial things , which must be guided alwayes to prevent occasions (which are seldom to be found

found again , and which , mistaken ,  
 are to scarcely amended ) Besides  
 the ferocity of daring spirits , can  
 hardly be bounded while they  
 stand levell , so that it is no won-  
 der if they extinguish all emula-  
 tions , by putting the power into the  
 hands of one , whereas in the Citty ,  
 it is quite otherwise ; and Factions  
 (unless they be Cruelly exorbitant )  
 doe but poise and ballance one  
 another , and many times like the  
 discord of humors upon the naturall  
 Body , produce reall good to the  
 Politicks . That slender conception ,  
 that nature seems to dress out a  
 principality in most of her works , as  
 among Birds . Bees , &c. is so slen-  
 der (in regard they are no more  
 chiefs then what they fancy them ,  
 but all their prepotency is meerly  
 predatory or oppressive , and even  
 Lyons , Elephants , Crocodiles  
 and Eagles , have small inconsidera-  
 be

be enemies , of which they stand in fear , and by which they are often ruined ) that the Recitall confutes it ; and if it were so , yet unless they could prove their *One* man to be as much more excellent as those are , and that solely , I see not what it would advantage them , since to comply with the designe of Nature in one , they would contrary it in others , where shee were equally concerned . But these Phylologicall and Rhetoricall Arguments , have not a little hindered the severer disquisition of reason and propoſefſed the more eaſy mindes with notions ſo much harder to be layd aside , as they are more erronious and pleafing .

These are the fundamentall errors that have misled the judgement ; now thoſe which have miſguided the conſcience , have principally proceeded from the miſ-inter-  
pre-

pretation of Scripture , and therefore seeming Sacred , have been les examined and doubted, as carrying the most anthority. Thus in the old Testament, there being such frequent mention of Kings , which notwithstanding , were *Given in wrath* , they superstitiously hold forth, not only the necessity, but the impunity of Kings , whereas wee know not their powers and limitations , and it is in consequentiall to argue, That because *Judea* was so governed , wee should follow the paterne , when we find neither precept consequence, nor necessity convincing. And it is mad to think that while the Spirit of God so freely and vehemently exclaims against the iniquities of men , that God would authorize it so far as to leave it in them unpunishable. As for the antiquity from *Adam* it is true , before his fall his dominion

nion was large and wide , but it was over the Beasts (that after his fall learned to rebel against him) and aconomically not despotically over his wife and children , But what is this to Civil Government? In the new Testament (for I the briefflyer pass over this head,in regard it hath been so copiously treated upon by those under whose profession it falles, and that it doth not immediatly conduce to my designe) the principall hath been the meeknesse of Christ and his compliance with Civill powers , which certainly if he had been disposed to have resisted , he could as easily have overthrown , as with a few cords whip the buyers and sellers out of the Temple. But hee that was the wisdome of his Father, rather thought fit to build up his Kingdom , which is never earthly, nor known of men of earth , in meeknes

meeknes and obedience to civill powers, which are perpetually changed and hurried at the will of the first mover, otherwise he would never have concerned himself so much in giving dues to *Cæsar*, and to God, what is Gods; intimating the distinct obediences owing by all men, as Christians, and Citizens, when granting Monarchy, the most and the onely Lawfull Government, yet every one knoweth, that knoweth any thing of the Roman story, that *Augustus* had no more Title to that Government, than any of those over whom he usurped, and that his accessse to Government was as fraudulent and violent as could be. Another is the mistaking of the *Powers supreams*, when its clear, the Scripture speaketh of it in a latitude, as extending it to all established Governments. Now men have falsly assumed that  
those

those powers were only meant of Kings ; and what by an indiscreet collation of the places of the old, and violent restings of others of the new, they perfected the other grand mistake, which since it hath been already cleared up (and as we said is but collaterall with us for the present) we shall no further mention.

As for the alleadged examples and speeches of primitive times , I see not much in them considerable , for through insurrections against Princes cannot be produced , or rather much is said against them ; we are to consider, that the Gospel of Christ (which was at that time not much defiled by the world) ingages not to any Domination , but wholly taken up with its own extasies , spiritual delights and expectations , neglects all other affairs as strange and dangerous. And more over (though I

C know

know what hath been said to the contrary) I cannot finde (after co-  
sideration of those Ages) any pro-  
bable ground how, if they would  
have risen, they could have Bodied.  
They were indeed numerous, but  
then they had Legionaries among  
them, and who knows not what an  
ineffectual thing a People is (be it  
never so desirous) when overawed  
by the Soldatesque: And they were  
a People (as greatness to God and  
man is different) not for their  
wordly power (for how few consider-  
able Commanders were Con-  
verted in the first Ages?) but out  
of his own choice, so that it was  
not strange, if they could not do  
much. For God as he chose the  
weakest means in the planting of  
the Gospel, Fishermen; So, in the  
Primitive propagation he called the  
weaker men, though Christianity  
afterwards grew ample and Au-  
gust,

gust, and Kings were proud to give their names unto it.

As for the Fathers (granting them free of their many Bastardizations , interpolations , and all those Errors and uncertainties which the process of time and fraud of men hath foysted into them) they are to be accepted as Witnesses , not as Judges , that is to say , they may prove matter of Fact , but none of their words matter of Right , especially if we consider their writings either Homilies , Commentaries , or controversies , which are ever directed to another end then this is , and they themselves(men secluded from Busines) are so much more unable to judge and resolve Civill controversies (as this is) in regard the unhappines of the latter Times hath produced many controversies : not know or thought of in their days,

which falling directly under their profession , cannot receive any light or Authority from them.

Having considered Kingship , how well it hath appeared through the false lights of understanding , we shall now consider , whether (taking it by it self) its foundations be laid upon a Cylander or upon a Cube , and this me thinks we are the likeliest to do , if we consider them in their rights and uses , or to speak plainer; in their Legality and policy , so that if we finde that none of the wayes of the retaining of their Crowns can be Authenticall save one , and that one make against them , we shall finde we have no such just causes of blinde adoration or implicite enforcement to truckle under any of their Commands. And if again we discover that the Goyernment it self is  
not

not so profitable as to the end of Civil happiness , but rather Dia- metrically opposite to it , we may suppose that men are either strange- ly obstinate , or else they might eradicate an error , which not onely offers so many prejudices to their understanding , but hath such an evil influence upon their outward well being.

We have then to consider , that for *One* man to rule over *Ma- ny* , there must necessarily be some right , though it be but colourable ; for either he must be chosen by the people as their Arbitrator and Supream Judge , or else he must by force of Arms invade them , and bring them to obedience , which he by force preserving for his Sons of Successors , makes way for a third claim , which is Inheritance . A fourth , some have invented , though were it real ,

it is but a difference of the last, and I therefore shall mention it under that head. But to the Confederation.

First therefore Election , supposing the people either finding themselves unable to weyld their own happiness , or for preventing of disorder , make choice of one to be set over them , it here instantly followeth , that Authority is in the people , and flowing from them ; for choice argues a power, and being chosen elected , a subordination to it , in the end , I mean , though not in every Act : Now there is none chosen but for some end , or for some intentions reciprocall betwixt both partyes , for otherwise such a choice were but dotage , and consequently invalid: Now thus it will follow that those who pretend to King it upon this Topick , must either shew a formal

formal Election , which I think many Kings are not able to do , or if he can shew one , the Conditions and ends for which he was chosen. Now all parts being either implicite or explained , let him produce the Covenant , that it may be known whether he govern according to it or not , for if he transgresseth , he forfeits , and the other are disobliged. If the agreement be unwritten or intentional , either party is relatively tyed , and then if he do any thing against the welfare of the people (that Soveraing Law and end of all Governments:) The people may not onely justly suppose the form capitulation broken , but even endeavour , by what possible means they can , to restore themselves to their former rights : for why should the making of a Compact prejudice any when it is once broken ; And here

C 4 - cometh

cometh in another fallacy, which the Assertors of Royalty have so flourished with, That an agreement between a people and one man, should inure, as the *English Lawyers* terme it, to his Descendants, when as it is to be considered, that the people choosing of one man, is commonly in consideration of his person and personal merit, which not being the same in his Son (as commonly Families in the Horizon are in the Meridian, the Founders being braver then any that follow after them) that very intent is frustrated and ceaseth, and the People providing for the happiness of a few years, which are determinable with uncertainty of the latter part of the life of one man, run themselves and their posterity into an eternal inconvenience (for any thing they know) of bad Governors; neither if the people would

would never so formally agree with him that in regard of his merits or felicity of actions , his Son should be received in that place, yet would they not do it , that very pact expiring with the life of either : For my Father may leave me notionally a slave in a Tenure (a thing frequently with our Ancestors) or as Civilians term it , it a Feodary , which I am content with, in respect of the advantage it brings me , or because my own estate is to little to be independent , and therefore I think it good prudence to be sheltered under the protection of the greater , but my naturall Liberty , that is to say , to make my life as justly happy and advantagious to me as I can , he can no more give away from me then my understanding or eyesight , for these are priviledges whih God and Nature hath endued

dued me with, and these I cannot be denied, but by him that will deny me a being. But to go on, Suppose a second Generation should accept the Son, and a third a *Grandsire*, yet this confirms not a fourth, and they very impolitickly strengthen and confirm the power by continuance, and in a manner with their own hands lay the Foundation of absoluteness; their *Governours* themselves growing in Interests, increasing in Alliances and gleaning Forces, so it is very improbable but within a little they grow to big and formidable, and leave nothing of the Liberty save the name and (if they be less cunning) not that. A pertinent example of this, it is so near us, that I cannot pass it, we see in young *Orange* and the *Low Countries* at this day, who continuing his Progenitors for their signall services,

and

and him for theirs , are now pu-  
nished for their generous and indi-  
screet rewarding of vertue , that  
their Liberty was lately blown  
up before they well perceived it to  
be undermined , and they are at  
charge to maintain their own op-  
pression. As for that formall elec-  
tion and stipulation , who sees  
not what a vain and ridiculous  
cheat it is, they coming with swords  
in their hands to demand the Sce-  
pter of a weak and stupid multi-  
tude that appears onely to gaze  
upon the Ceremonies . and whose  
refusal were ineffectual ; but it is  
a gracious piece of the Caball of  
*Tyrannie* to deceive the People  
with Shadows , Fantasmes , and  
names of Liberty.

As for those that intrude in by  
force , they cannot certainly have  
a Fore-head to infer a right , they  
being but as the Pyrat said to

Alexan-

*Alexander*, publique and more magnificent Robbers : certainly there are the *Nimrods*, the great Hunters, Gods scourges, and the burdens of the Earth ; and whether they be Founders of Empires, or great Captains (as *Boccalini* distinguisheth them) ought rather to be remembred with horror and detestation, then that undue reverence which they commonly meet with.

But these are they that lay the foundations of Succession, and from these do the Successors claim, and enjoy with the lesse reluctance, Because the Regret of the violences and hate of the first, dayly weares out; whether it be by the continuance of Peace, that charmes men into a love of ease, or that the continuance of slavery enfeebles their mindes, that they rather chose to look at their present enjoyment, then reall

reall happinesse, so that it is not strange if the Person of their oppressour become in time adorable, and he himself think that confirmed and justified to him in the proesse of time, which in the beginning he had no right to. But if he will consider the busynesse a little higher, we might find that since neither the People (as we have proved before) have power to make themselves Vassals, nor the Intruders themselves cannot pretend any just title; their Domination is meerly illegall, and apt to be shaked off with the first conveniencie, it being every whit as equitable, that these men should be judged Enemies of mankind, and condemned to die the death of Parricides for usurping a power, as *Nero* for mis-using it. But I would fain ask the *Regions Defenders*, by what Law they can maintain Governments, to be iaherent

rent in one, and to be transmitted to his Offspring ? If they say by the Law of God I would again demand how they can make this Law appear to me ? If they say that the Scripture holds forth the right and sacreity of Kings, I ask them again, How they know that God extends that Priviledge and authority to this King ; if they say, that he is involved in the generall right, they do but run into the Circle; unlesse they can shew me, that all his approches to Government were regular, and such as God was pleased with, or else God had by some signe and wonder declared his approbation of him ; for without these two, they must make God an Authour of evil, which is impious, and pretend Commission for an unlawfull Act ; and by the same right, any other may to an action never so unjust, it being no unusuall thing to borrow

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the face of Divinity, even upon some foul impostures, ( as to forbear further inflances) *Numa* his conference with *Ægeria*, *Scipio's* retitement into the Capitol, and *Sertorius* his white Hart.

Now, if they pretend the Law of Nature, they must demonstrate unto us, both that she endowed men with unequall freedome, and that she shaped out such a man to rule, whereas it appears on the contrary, that all men naturally are equall: for though Nature with a Noble variety hath made different the Features and Lineaments of men, yet as to freedome, till it be lost by some externall means, she hath made every one alike, and given them the same desires. But suppose she had intended such a Family for Government, and had given them some illustrious marks, as we read of some had ( whether by the ima-

gina-

gination of their mothers, or by deceit yet then would Nature fall into a double irregularity; first in deserting her method : in making all free; and secondly in making her generall work meerly subservient, and secondary to her particular , which how contrary it is to that beautifull harmony of hers, I need not much infist. Now if they say, they are Fathers of the People ; as for that which they call themselves the Heads , inferring the People no more then a trunk, it's onely Metaphoricall, and proves nothing : for they must remember, that since Father hath a Correllative upon which it depends, & upon whose removall it vanisheth, they themselves cannot bring any such; for by Physicall procreation they will not offer it. And for Metaphoricall dependence it will come to nothing, we seeing People languish when their Princes  
are

are fullest, and like Leeches, rather willing to burst them to fall off. And on the contrary, the People upon the removall of a Prince, cheerfull and relieved. Now if there were such a strict union between these two, such a contrariety and antipathy could never appear : for certainly when any two persons endeavour to gain one upon another, there is an enmity what ever is pretended ; besides, if these men would be Fathers, it were then their duty to do like Fathers, which is, to provide for, defend and cherish, whereas on the contrary, it is themselves that eat the bread out of the mouths of their Children, and through the groans of the poor. And whereas flattery hath said, that what they draw up in vapours they send down in showeres, yet are we sure, such are for the most part unfruitfull, if not ominous and infectious : If they pretend the Law of Nations,

Nations, it were well, they would, declare unto us at first what this Law is, and whether generally agreed on or no by Nations : if they say, yes, they must resolve whether explicitely or implicitely ; if they say the former, let them produce them ; if the latter, they must demonstrate, that all Nations are agreed in such and such Notions; now if all men of these Nations since every one must be of equall capacity ; when on the contrary, though the understandings of most men whom we know or have conversed with, seem to flee to some generall Maximes ( yet unpolished, unnumbered, and unmethodized ) yet we see many Nations differing from us in many things , which we think clearly, fundamentally and naturally true, neither do climate and education onely so diversifie the minds of men, but even their understandings,

ings, and the different wayes of thinking so distinguish them, though of one Countrey, that though we may please our selves in thinking that all mens thoughts follow the Fantasticall method of ours, yet we might find, if we were perfectly conversant with all men of the world, and well read in their wits ( as we are not with half of them, no, nor any one man with the twentieth part ) that there are scarce four or five axioms would be universally received. Now ( for I have been the longer in this, by reason that this imaginary Law hath been so held up by the Civilians, and made the subterfuge of so many considerable disputes ) if it be so weak as that we can scarce tell whether it be or no, for even that which we account the most sacred piece of it, the violation of publick Messengers, the *Tartar* and *Muscovite*, unlesse withheld

withheld by fear , break it every day ) What are the Arguments deduced from it ? or if there were such a Law , what would it avail such a particular man , for why should other Nations impose a Governour were they are not concerned ; and if they pretend this Law , as to the preservations and impunity of their persons , the same Answer will serve again , with this addition , That they make an offender uncapable of punishment , it is but to give them a Commission to offend : Now if they run upon that distinction of Suspending onely , and not punishing ( as if forsooth this kind of people must be preserved , though by the ruine of mankind , to immediate vengeance ) Now , I say , That Suspension is really a punishment , and if his demerits can deserve that , I see not but that upon a proportionable increase , they may deserve

De-

Dethronization or Death, as clearly as two and two make four, and four make eight. If they alledge Positive or municipall Laws, and number *Homages*, they are not much the nearer, since that all such Laws aie but Rivulets and Branches of those we before examined; and since we found that those speak so little in their favour, that which these do, cannot signifie much, especially since Princes, who are ever watchfull to prevail themselves of all occasions of this nature, can either by terrour or artifice draw assemblies or the major part, to their own Lure; nay, even the worst of them have not forgot to be solicitous in this case: but it must be set down, That whatsoever positive Laws are repugnant to those generall, they are injurious, and ought to be repealed: And truly it is a sad observation, that as Monarchs grow, either out of the weak-

weaknesse of Government, and (as I may say) pupillage, as *Romulus* and *Theseus* did at *Rome* and *Athens*, or else out of the disease or depravation of them, as *Cesar* again invaded *Rome*, so have the people been never more enamoured of them. then when manners were at the highest corruption, which ever gave accesse of strength to them; nor have they more distasted them, then when their Spirits and Discipline were the most brave and healthfull; so fatally disagreeing are true Liberty, which is the very source of Virtue and Generosity, and the impotent Domination of a Single Tyrant, who commonly Raign by no other means, then the discords of braver Citizens, who can neither endure Equality or Superiority among themselves, and rather admit a generall Vassalage, then just equality, or the vices of the baser, which

which reconcile them and concern them in a bad example. But suppose Succession a thing sacred and inviolable, yet once break and interrupt it, it is little worth, either the Usurper being to be acknowledged regular, or the whole Series dash'd out of order : Nay , we see Aspirers themselves , either so blinded with their pretences, or with animosity, so crying their own up, that it is almost impossible for any private judgement to do right in this case, themselves thwarting one another, and it not being in the power of nature that both should be right : But who can instance one Monarch, whose Crown is come to him by untainted Succession? and what History will not confirm the Example, I shall anon bring : Certainly though Succession were a thing that had not so little reason or being, yet I see not why men should with such

a strange pertinacy defend it : Matters of Government ought to be governed by prudence, but this is to put them into the hands of Fortune, when a Child uncapable or infirm, under the Regiment of a Nurse, must (possibly) be Supreme Governour ; and those whom either their Abilities or vertues fit for it, Subordinate or laid aside: But what if the person whom Necessity hath set at the Stern, be uncapable, Lunatick, Weak or Vicious, is not this a good way to prevent Controversies ? with all this enervates all good Councel, when a King should have need of Tutours , and that a masse of people should be commanded by one who commands not himself , and when we scarce obey even excellent Princes,to adore sha- dows and weak ones.

As for *Baxbernius* distinction of successive , wherein the next Heir  
in usl

must necessarily succeed out of the Originall right of the former, I would ask him, whether the Predecessour were a Possessour or usufructuary ; if the former, all our former Arguments fall on him ; if the latter, it makes not for his Successour, the people being owners ; and besides, the distinction is one of his own Coyning, never pretended before, upon the first controversie it is invalid, although the first founder had a right, as we have proved the contrary.

Having with what brevity I could, brought to an end my first intention. I shall now fall upon the second, which is the intrinsical value and expediency of this Government, and some little comparison with others; but herein we shall be short, and onely so far as concerns this : And indeed it is a businesse so ticklish, that even Mr. Hob<sup>s</sup> in his *de Cive*, though he assured himself

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that the rest of his Book ( which is principally erected to the assertion of Monarchy ) is demonstrated, yet he doubts whether the Arguments which he brings to this businesse be so firm or no ; And *Malvezzi* contrarily remonstrates ( in his discourses upon *Tacitus* ) that Optimacies are clearly better then Monarchies, as to all advantages. And indeed if we look on their Arguments, they are either Flourishes , or meerly Conceptions, such are the reference and perfection of an Unity, which must needs work better and more naturally, as one simple cause ( besides that it stills and restrains all other claims ) then many co-ordinate, whereas they never consider that though among many joyned Causes, there may be some jarring, yet like crosse wheels in an Engine, they tend to the regulation of the whole ; What violent mischiefs are brought in by the contentions of

Preten-

Pretenders, Ambiguities of Titles, and lawlesse ambition of Aspirers, whereas in a settled Republick all this is clear ; and in case any particular man aspire, they know whom to joyn against and punish as a Common Enemy. As for that which alledges the advantage of secrecie in businesse, it carries not much with it, in regard that under that even most pernicious designs may be carried on ; and for wholesome counsels ( Bating some more nice Transactions ) it matters not how much they be lost among those who are so much entrusted and concerned in them , all crosse Designs being never in probability so feeble and ineffectuall , as when there are many eyes to over look them, and voyces to decry them. As for that expedition in which they lay Monarchs are to happy , it may as well further a bad intention , as

give effect to a just Councell , it depending on the judgement of a single man, to whose will and ends all must refer ; whereas a select number of Entrusted persons may hasten every opportunity with a just slownesse as well as they, though indeed ( unlesse it be in some Military Criticall minuts ) I see not such an excellency in the swiftnesse of heady dispatch , precipitation in Councells being so dangerous and Ominous . As for what concerns private Suitors, they may as ( if not more ) speedily and effectually be answered in staid Re-publicks, as in the Court of a King, where Bribery and unworthy Favourites do not what is just, but what is desired.

With these and many others as considerable, which partly willingly , and partly in this penury of Books, forgettingly I passe, do they intend to strengthen this fantasticall

and airie building ; but as fly Controverters, many times leave out the principall Text or Argument, because should it be produced it could not be so easily answered ; so these men tell us all the advantages of Monarchy, supposing them still well settled, and under men virtuous, but you shall never hear them talk of it, *in Statu corrupto*, under lewd Kings and unsettled Laws ; they never let fall a word of the dangers of Inter-reigns, the minorities and vices of Princes, Misgovernments, evill Councells, Ambitions, Ambiguities of Titles, and the Animosities and Calamities that follow them, the necessary Injustices and Oppressions by which Monarchs (using the peoples wealth and bloud against them) hold them fast in their seats, and by some suspension of Divine Justice die not violently.

Whereas, other Governments e-

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stablished against all these evils, being ever of vigour and just age settled in their own right, freed from pretences, served by experienced and engaged Councils, and ( as nothing under the Moon is perfect ) sometimes gaining and advantag'd in their Controversies, which have not feldome ( as we may see in old *Rome* ) brought forth good Laws and Augmentations of Freedome , whereas once declining from their purity and vigour ; and ( which is the effect of that ) ravish'd by an Invader , they languish in a brutish servitude ( Monarchy being truly a disease of Government ) and like Slaves, stupid with haishnesse and continuance of Slavery , wax old under it, till they either arrive at that period which God prescribes to all people and Governments , or else better Stars and Nephews awaken them out of that Lethargy, and restore them to their

their Pristine Liberty ; and its Daughter happiness.

But this is but to converse in Nations, wandring, and ill abstract from things, let us now descend into practicall observation and clearly manifest out of the whole Series of Time and Actions, what circumstances and events have either ushered or dog'd one race of Kings, That if there were all the justice in the world, that the Government of a Nation should be entailed upon one Family, yet certainly we could not grant it to such an one, whose Criminall lives and formidable deaths, have been evidences of Gods wrath upon it for so many Generations.

And since no Countrey that I know, yields such an illustrious example of this as *Scotland* does, and it may be a charity to bring into the way such as are misled, I have pitch-

ed upon the Scottish History, wherein as I have onely consulted their own Authours, as my fitteſt witneſſes in this caſe ; So have I ( not as a juſt History, but as far as concerneſt this purpoſe ) faithfully and as far as the thing would permit, without gloſſes repreſented it, ſo that any calm understanding may deduce, that the vengeance which at the preſent is levell'd againſt the Nation, is but an attendant of this new introduc'd Person, and that he himſelf, though for the preſent he ſeems a *Clog* among his Frogs, and ſuffer them to play about him, yet God will ſuffer him (if the English Army prevent not) to turn *Stork*, and devour them, while their cries ſhall not be heard, as thoſe that ( in diſpight of the warning of Providence, and light of their own reaſons, for their own corrupt Interest & greedy Ambition ) brought theſe miſeries upon themſelves.

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THE  
I N S T A N C E  
Out of the  
Scottish History,

*Which is the Second Part.*

And now we come to our main businesse, which is the review of Story, wherein we may find such a direct and uninterrupted Series, such mutuall Endearments between Prince and People, and so many of them crowned with happy Reigns and quiet Deaths (two together scarce dying naturally) that we may conclude, that they have not

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onely the most reason , but a great deal of excellent Interest, who E-spose the Person and Quarrell of the hopefulll descendant of such a Family; nor shall we be so injurious to the glory of a Nation , proud with a Catalogue of Names and Kings, as to expunge a great part of their number ; though some who have done it affirm, There can be no probability that they had any other being then what *Hector Boyes*, and the black Book of *Pasley* ( out of which *Buchanan* had most of his materials ) bestow on them , there being no mention of the name of Scot in any Authentick Writer, till Four hundred years after Christ : No, we shall no more envy these old *Heroes* unto them , then their placing the red Lion in the Dexter point of their Elchutcheon : But though we might in justice reject them as Fabulous and Monkish,  
yet

yet since themselves acknowledge them, and they equally make against them, we shall run them over like veritable *History*: The first of this blessed race was *Fergus*, first Generall, and afterward got himself made King, but no sooner cast away on the coast of *Ireland* but a contention arises about the validity of their Oath to him , and Uncles are appointed to succeed, which argues it Elective; so *Feritharis* Brother to *Fergus* is King, but his Nephew enteris a Conspiracy against him, forces him to resign and flie to the Isles, where he died. *Feritharis* dying soon after , was suspected to be poisoned : after him comes in *Main* (*Fergus* second sonne) who with his sonne *Dornadilla* reigned quietly fifty seven years. But *Renther* his sonne, not being of age, the people make his Uncle *Nothat* take the Government,



ment, but he misruling, *Rerther*, by the help of one *Donalus*, raised a party against him and beheads him; makes himself King with the indignation of the People that he was not elected, so that by the kindred of *Nothat* he is fought with, taken and displaced, but afterward makes a party and regains: His son *Therew* was too young, so that his Brother *Rhoutha* succeeded, but after seventeen years was glad to resigne. Well, *Therew* reigns, but after six years declines to such lewdnesse that they force him to flie, and govern by a Prorex after his death; *Josina* his Brother, and his Son *Finan* are Kings, and quietly die so.

But then comes *Durst*, one who flaires all the Nobility at a Banquet, and is by the People slain; after his death the validity of the Oath to *Fergus* is called in question, and

and the elective power vindicated; but at length *Even* his brother is admitted, who though he ruled valiantly and well, yet he had *Gillus* a bastard Son, *Vaser & Regni Cupidus*: The next of the line are two Twins *Docham* and *Dorgall* (sons of *Durst*) they while they disputed of priority of age, are by the artifice of *Gillus* slain in tumult; who makes a strong party, and seizing of a Hold, sayes he was made Supervisor by his Father, and so becomes King, cuts off all the race of *Durst*, but is after forc'd out of the Kingdom, and taken by *Even* the second his Successor (who was chosen by the People) and by him put to death in *Ireland*: after *Even* comes *Eder*: after *Eder*, his son *Even* the third, who for making a Law, that the Nobility shoud have the enjoyment of all new married women before they were touched by

by their husbands, was doomed to prison during his life & there strangled ; his Successor was his Kinsman *Metellan* ; after whom was elected *Caratac*, whom his brother *Corbret* succeeded ; but then came *Dardan* (whom the Lords made take on him the Government, by reason of the nonage of *Corbrets* son) who for his lewdness was taken by the People and beheaded.

After him *Corbret* the second, whose Son *Luctac* for his lewdness was by the People put to death ; then was elected *Mogald*, who following his vicious Predecessors steps, found his death like theirs, violent.

His Son *Conar* one of the Conspirators against him succeeded, but mis-governing, was clapt in Prison and there dyed.

*Ethodius* his Sisters son succeeded, who was slain in the night in

in his Chamber by his Piper.

His Son being a Minor, *Satrael* his brother was accepted who seeking to place the succession in his own line, grew so hatefull to the People, that not daring to come abroad, he was strangled in the night by his own servants, which made way for the youngest Brother

*Donald*, who out-did the others vices by contrary vertues ; - and had a happy raign of one and twenty years.

*Ethodis* the second, Son of the first of that name was next, a dull un-active Prince, *Familiarum tumultu occisus.*

His Son *Athirco* promised fair, but deceived their expectations with most horrid lewdness, and at length vitiated the daughters of *Nathaloc* a Nobleman, and caused them to be whipt before his eyes,  
but

but seeing himself surrounded by Conspirators , eluded their fury with his own sword ; his Brother and Children being forced to flee to the *Picts*. *Nathaloc* turning his injury into ambition made himself King , and governed answerably for he made most of the Nobility to be strangled , under the pretence of calling them to Councell , and was after slain by his own seruants.

After his death , *Athirco*'s children were called back , and *Finder* his son , being of excellent hopes , accepted ; who made good what his youth promised ; he beat in sundry Battels *Donald* the Islander , who seeing he could not prevail by force , sent two , as Renegadoes , to the King , who (being not accepted) conspire with his Brother , by whose means one of them slew him with a hunting spear when he was a hunting . His

His brother *Donald* succeeds (the youngest of the three) who about to revenge his Brothers death hears the Islander is entred *Murray*: whom he encountering with unequal forces, is taken prisoner with thirty of the Nobility, and whether of grief, or his wounds, dyes in Prison.

The Islander, that had before assumed the name, now assumed the power (the Nobles, by reason of their kindred prisoners, being overawed) this man wanting nothing of an exquisite Tyrant, was, after twelve years Butcheries, slain by *Cratherinth* son of *Findor*, who under a disguise found address and opportunity. The brave Tyrannicide was universally accepted, and gave no cause of repentance, his Reign is famous, for a War begun between the *Scots* and *Fictis* about a Dog (as that between the Trojans

jans and Italiens for a white Hart) and the defect on of *Carausius* from *Dioclesian* which happened in his time.

His Kinsman *Fyncormach* succeeded, worthy of memory for little but the piety of the *Culdys* (an order of Religious men of that time overborn by others succeeding) hee being dead, three sonnes of his three brothers contended; *Romach* as the eldeſt strengthned by his alliance with the *Picts*, with their assistance feized on it, forcing others to fly, but proving cruell, the Nobility conspired and slew him.

*Angusian*, another pretender, succeeds who being affailed by *Nectham* King of the *Picts*, who came to revenge *Romach*, routed his Army in a pitcht battel, but *Nectham* coming again he was routed and both he and *Nectham* slaine.

*Tetbelmac*, the third pretender came

came next, who beating the *Picts*, and wasting their fields; *Hergust* when he saw there could be no advantage by the sword, suborned two *Picts* to murther him, who drawing to conspiracy, the Piper that lay in his Chamber (as the manner was then) he at the appointed time admitted them, and there slew him.

The next was *Even* son of *Fincormac*, who was slain in a Battell with the *Picts*, to the almost extirpation and banishment of the *Scots*; but at the last the *Picts* taking distaste at the *Romans* entred into a secret League with the *Scots*, and agreed that *Fergus*, (whose Uncle the last King was) being then in banishment, and of a Militari breeding and inclination should be chosen King: with him the *Danes* maintained a long War with the *Romanes*, and pulled down the  
*Picts*

Pitts wall , at last he and the King of Pitts were in one day slain in a battell against them; This mans access to Government was strange, *ignotus Rex ab ignoto populo accessitus*, and may be thought temerarious ; he having no Land for his People , and the *Roman* Name im-  
micall , yet founded he a Monar-  
chy, there having been Kings ever  
since ; and we are to note ; this is  
the first man that the founder writ-  
ers will allow to be reall and not  
fabulous. Him succeeded his son  
*Engenius* (whose Grandfather *Gra-  
bame* had all the power) a War-  
like Prince whom some say slain,  
some dead of a disease. After him  
his Brother *Dongard*, who after the  
spending of five superstitious years,  
left the Crown (as they call it) to  
his youngest Brother *Constantine* ;  
who from a good private man  
turned a lew Prince , and was slain

by a Nobleman, whose daughter he had ravished; he was succeeded by *Congall Constantines* son, who came a tolerable good Prince to a loose people, and having spent some two and twenty years in slight excursions against the *Saxons*, left the rule to his Brother *Goran*, who notwithstanding he made a good League against the *Brittains*, which much conduced to his and the Peoples settlement, yet they in requital, after thirty four years, made away with him; which brought in *Eugenius* the third of that name, the son of *Congall*, who was strongly suspected to have a hand in his death, insomuch that *Gorans* widow was forced to flie into *Ireland* with her children: This man in thirty three years time did nothing but Reign, and make short incursions upon the Borders; he left the rule to his Brother *Congall*, a Monastical,

nastical, Superstitious and unactive Prince, who Reigned ten years. *Kynnatell* his Brother was designed for Successor, but *Aydan* the son of *Goran* laid his claime, but was content to suspend in respect of the age and diseases of *Kynnatell*, which after fourteen moneths took him out of the world and cleared the Controversie, and *Aydan* by the consent of *Columba* (a Priest that Governed all in those dayes) came to be King; a man that after thirty four years turbulently spent, being beaten by the *Saxons* and struck with the death of *Columba* dyed of grief.

After him was chosen *Kenneth*, who hath left nothing behinde him but his name. Then came *Eugenius* the fourth, son of *Aydan* (so irregular is the *Scots* succession that we see it inverted by usurpation or cross elections in every two or three Gene-

Generations ) this man left an ambiguous fame, for *Hector*, sayes he was peaceable, the Manuscript implacably severe, he Reigned sixteen years, and left his sonne *Ferchard* Successour, who endeavouring to heighten the Prerogative by the dissensions of the Nobility, was on the contrary impeached by them, and called to an account, which he denying was clapt in Prison, where he himself saved the Executioner a labour : So that his Brother *Donald* succeeded, who being taken up with the Piety of those dayes, left nothing memorable, save that he in Person interpreted *Scots* Sermons unto the Saxons : He was followed by his Nephew *Ferchard*, sonne of the first of that name, a thing like a King in nothing but his exorbitancies, who in hunting was wounded by a Wolf, which cast him into a Fever, wherein he not observing the

the imposed Temperance, brought upon himself the lowse disease, upon which discomfited, he was by the perswasion of *Colman* (a Religious man) brought out in his bed coved with Hair-cloth, where he made a publick acknowledgement to the People, and soon after died. *Maldwin*, Donalds son followed, who after a twenty years ignoble Reign was strangled by his Wife. *Eugenius* the Fift succeed, son (they say) of King *Dongard*, though the Chronologie seem to refute it: This man spent five years in flight incursions, and was succeeded by *Eugenius* the Sixt, son of *Ferchard*: This man is famous for a little learning, as the times went; and the prodigie of raining of bloud seven dayes, all *Lacticinia* turning into bloud. *Amberkellet* nephew to *Eugenius* the Fift, succeeded this rude Prince, while he was discharging the

the burden of Nature, was slain by an arrow from an unknown hand. *Eugenius* the Seventh followed, who being attempted by Conspira-tors, had his new-married Wife slain in bed beside him; for which he being accused produced the mur-derers before his triall, and was ac-quitted, and so ended the rest of his 17. years in peace, recommending unto the People *Mordack*, son of *Amberkelletb*, who continuing a blank raigne, or it may be a happy one, in regard it was peaceable, left it to *Etfyn*, son of *Eugenius* the se-venth; the first part of his reigne was peaceable; but Age obliging him to put the Government into the hands of four of his servants, it hapned to him, as it doth to other Princes, whose fortunes decay com-monly with their strength, that it was very unhappy and turbulent: Which miseries, *Eugenius* the

E Eighth,

Eighth, son of *Mordack* restrained; but he it seems, having a nature fitter to appease tumults, than to enjoy rest, at the first enjoyment of peace, broke into such lewdnesse, that the Nobility at a meeting stabb'd him, and made way for *Fergus* the sonne of *Eifyn*, one like his Predecessour in manner, death, and continuance of reigne, which was three years; the onely dissimilitude was, that the latter's Wife brought his death; for which, others being impeached, she stept in and confessed it, and to elude punishment, punished her self with a knife. *Solmarch*, son of *Eugenius* the Eighth, followed him, who though his gout made him of lesse Action, yet it made his prudence more visible, and himself not illaudable, his death brought in *Achamis* the son of *Eifyn*, whose reign was innobled with an *Irish War*, and many learned men, besides the affi-

assistance, sent *Hungus* to fight against the *Northumbrians*, whom he beat in famous battell, which (if I may intention the matter) was presignified to *Hungus* in a dream; Saint *Andrew* appearing to him, and assuring him of it, and in the time of the battell, a white Crosse, (that which the Heraulds call a Saltier, and we see commonly in the *Scots* Banners) appeared in the Sky; and this I think to have been the occasion of that bearing, and an order of Knights of Saint *Andrew*, sometymes in reputation in *Scotland*, but extinguished soe oughe I can perceive, before the time of *James* the Sixth, though the Collar and Pendent of it are at this day worn about the *Scots* Arms. To this man *Congal* his Cousin succeeded, who left nothing behind him but five years to stretch out the account of time. *Dongal* the son of

E 2      *Solmarch*

*Solwath* came next, who being of a nature fierce and insupportable, there was an endeavour to set up *Alpine* son of *Achaines*, which designe by *Alpine* himself was frustrated, which made the King willinger to assist *Alpine* in his pretension to the Kingdome of *Picts*, in the which attempt he was drown-ed, and left unto *Alpine* that which he before had so nobly refused, who making use of the former raised an Army, beat the *Picts* in many signall Victories; but at last was slain by them, leaving his name to the place of his death, and the Kingdome to his son *Kenneth*. This man seeing the People broken with the late War, and unwilling to fight, drew on by this subtily, invites the Nobility to dinner, and after plying them with drink till midnight, leaves them sleeping on the floor (as the manner was) and then hang-

hanging Fish-skins about the wals  
of the Chamber, and making one  
speak through a trunk , and call  
them to Warre : they waking, and  
half asleep, supposed something of  
Divinity to be in it, and the next  
morning not onely consented to  
War, but ( so strange is deluded  
imagination, ) with unspeakable  
courage fell upon the Enemy, and  
put them to the rout : which being  
confirmed by other great Victories,  
utterly ruined the *Pictish* Name.  
This man may be added to the two  
*Ferguses*, and truly may be said to  
be the Founder of the *Scots* Em-  
pire, not onely in making that the  
middle of his Dominion , which  
was once the bounds : But in con-  
firming his acquests with good  
Laws , having opportunitie of a  
long peace which was Sixteen years,  
his whole time of Government be-  
ing Twenty. This was he that pla-

ed that Stone, famous for that illu-  
 sory Prophesie, *Ni fallat fatum, &c.*  
 ( which first was brought out of  
 Spain and Ireland, and from thence  
 to Argyle ) at Scown; where he put  
 it in a Chair, in which all his Suc-  
 cessours ( till Edward the First  
 brought it away ) were crowned,  
 and since that , all the Kings of  
 England, till the happinesse of our  
 Common-wealth made it uselesse .  
 His Brother Donald was his Succes-  
 sor, a man made up of extreamities  
 of virtues and vices , no man had  
 more bravery in the field, nor more  
 vice at home, which increasing with  
 his years, the Nobility put him in  
 prison, where either for fear or scorn,  
 he put an end to his dayes , leaving  
 behind him his brother Constantine,  
 a man wanting nothing of him but  
 his vices, who struggling with a po-  
 tent Enemy, ( for the Picts had cal-  
 led in the Danes ) and driving them  
 much

much into despair ( a bravery that hath not seldome ruin'd many excellent Captains ) was taken by them , put into a little Cave, and there slain . He was succeeded by *Ethus* his brother, who had all his eldest brothers vices , and none of his seconds virtues ; Nature it seems, making two extremes, and a middle in the three Brethren : This man voluptuous and cowardly, was forced to resigne; or, as others say, died of wounds received in a Duell from his Successour , who was *Gregory* son of *Dongal*, who was not onely an excellent man, but an excellent Prince, that both recovered what the others had lost, and victorioufly traversed the Nothern Counties of *England*, and a great part of *Ireland*, whose King a Minor, and in his power, he generously made no advantage of , but settled his Country, and provided faithfull and a-

ole Guardians for him. These things justly yield him the name of Great : *Donald*, son of *Constantine* the second by his recommendation, succeeded in his power and virtues, notwithstanding some say he was removed by poyton : Next was *Constantine* the third, son of *Ethbus*, an unstable person, who assisted the *Danes*, which none of his Predecessors would do, and after they had deserted him basely, yet yielded them succours , consisting of the chief of the *Scots* Nobility, which with the whole *Danish* Army were routed by the *Saxons*; this struck him so, that he retired amongst the *Culdys* ( which were as the Greek Caloyers, or Romish Monks at this day ) and there buried himself alive : After him was *Milcom*, son of *Donald* the third, who though a good Prince, and well skill'd in the arts of peace, was slain by a Conspiracy

spiracy of those to whom his virtue was burthensome : His Successour was *Judulf*(by what title I find not) who fighting with the *Danes*, that with a Navy unexpectedly came into the *Frith*, was slain : *Duffe* his son succeeds, famous for an accident, which if it be true, seems nearly distant from a fable ; He was suddenly afflicted by a sweating disease, by which he painfully languish'd, yet no body could find the cause, till at last a Girl, that had scattered some words after torments, confessed that her mother and some other women, had made an Image of wax, whirth, as it wasted, the King should waste, by sweating much ; the place being diligently searched, it was found accordingly ; so the Image being broke, he instantly recovered : That which disturbed his five years Reign, was the turbulency of the Northern peop-

E. 5              ple,

ple, whom, when he had reduced and taken, with intent to make exemplary punishment, *Donald* the Commander of the Castle of *Forresse*, where he then lay, interceded for some of them, but being repulst, and exasperated by his wife, after he had made all his servants drunken, slew him in his bed, and buried him under a little bridge, ( lest the cutting of turfs might bewray a grave ) near *Kilross* Abbey; though others say, he turned aside a River, and after he had buried him, suffered it to take its former Channel: *Cullen* the son of *Induffe*, by the Election of Parliament, or Convention of People succeeded, good onely in this one Action of inquiring and punishing his Predecessours death, but after, by the neglect of Discipline, and the exquisitenesse of his vices, became a monster, and so continued three years, till  
being

being weakned and exhausted in his body, and vexed with perpetuall diseases he was summoned by the Parliament, and in the way, was slain by a *Thane* ( so they then called Lieutenants of Counties ) whose daughter he had ravished.

Then came *Kenneth*, brother to *Duff* ( though the forepart of his Keign was totally unlike his ) who being invaded by the *Danes*, beat them in that famous battel, which was won by three *Hays*, husbandmen ( from whom all the *Hays* now give three shields gules ) who with their Sythes reinforced the lost battel, but in his latter time he lost this reputation, by poysoning *Milcolm* sonne of *Duff*, to preserve the Crown for a son of his name, though of lesse merit ( for lyses *Bruaman*, They use to choose the fittest, not the neareſt ) which being done, he got ordained in a Parliament, that the Suc-

Succession should be lineall, the Son should inherit, and be called Prince of *Scots*; and if he were a minor, be governed by some wise man ( here comes the pretence of Succession, whereas before it was clearly Elective) and at fifteen, he should choose his Guardian himself; But the Divine vengeance, which seldom, even in this life, passes by murther, overtook him; for he was insnared by a Lady, whose son he had caused to be executed, and slain by an arrow out of an ambush she had laid. *Constantine* the son of *Culen*, notwithstanding all the artifice of *Kenneth*, by his reasoning against the Act, periwaded most of the Nobility to make him King, to that *Milcolm* the son of *Kenneth* and he made up two factions, which tore the Kingdome, till at length *Milcoms* Bastard Brother ( himself being in *England* assisting

fiting the *Danes*) fought him routed his Army, and with the losse of his own life, took away his, they dying of mutuall wounds. *Grime*, of whose b<sup>r</sup>th they do not certainly agree, was chosen by the *Constantinians*, who made a good party, but at intercession of *Forard* ( an accounted Rabbi of the times) they at last agreed, *Grime* being to enjoy the Kingdome for his life, after which *Milcolumb* should succeed, his fathers Law standing in force; but he after declining into lewdnesse, cruelty and spoil ( as Princes drunk with greatnessse and prosperity use to do) the people called back *Milcolumb*, who rather receiving battel then giving it ( for it was upon Ascencion day, his principall Holyday) routed his Forces, wounded himself, took him, pulled out his eyes, which altogether made an end of his life, all factions and  
*huc*

humours being reconciled.

*Milcolumb*, who with various Fortune fought many signall Battels with the *Danes*, who under their King *Sueno* had invaded in his latter end he grew to such Covetousnes and Oppression, that all Authours agree he was murthered, though they disagree of the manner; some say, by Confederacy with his servants; some, by his Kinsmen and Competitours; some, by the friends of a maid, whom he had ravished. *Donald* his Grandchild succeeded, a good natur'd and unactive Prince, who with a stratagem of sleepy drink, destroyed a *Danish* Army that had invaded and distressed him, but at last being insnared by his Kinsman *Mackbeth* ( who was pricked forward by Ambition, and a former vision of three women of a Sour-humane shape, whereof one saluted him, *Thane of Angus*, another

ther of *Murray* the third King ) he was beheaded.

The severity and cruelty of *Mackbeth* was so known, that both the sons of the murdered King were forced to retire, and yield to the times, whilst he courted the Nobility with largesses : The first ten years he spent virtuously, but the remainder was so savage and Tyrannicall, that *Macduff Thane of Fife* fled into *England* to *Milcolm*, son of *Donald*, who by his persuasions, and the assistance of the King of *England*, enterd *Scotland*, where he found such great accessions to his party, that *Mackbeth* was forced to fly, his death is hid in a such a mist of *Fables*, that it is not certainly known.

*Milcolumb*, the third of that name, now being quietly seated, was the first that brought in those gay inventions and distinctions of Honour,

nours, Dukes , Marquesses ( that now are become so ayery, that some carry them from places , to which they havc as little relation as any, as *Island* in *America*, and other from Cottages and Dovecoats) his first trouble was *Forfar Mackbeths* son, who claimed the Crown, but was soon after cut off : some war he had with that *William*, whom we call falsly the Conquerour, some with his own People, which, by the Intercession of the Bishops, were taken up : At length , quarrelling with our *William* the second, he laid Siege to *Alnwick Castle*, which being forced to extremity, a Knight came out with the Keys on a Spear, as to present them to him, and yield the Castle , but he not with due heed receiving them , was runne through the eye and slain ; some from hence derive the name of *Piercy* ( how truly I know not) his sonne

Sonne and Successour *Edward* following his revenge too hotly, received some wounds, of which, within a few dayes, he died.

*Donald Bane* (that is white) who had fled into the Isles for fear of *Mackbeth*, promised them to the Kings of *Norway*, if he would procure him to be King, which was done with ease, as the times then stood, but this Usurper being hated by the People, who generally loved the memory of *Milcolmb*, they set *Duncan Milcolmbs Bastard* against him, who forced him to retire to his Isles; *Duncan*, a Military man, shewed himself unfit for Government, so, *Donald* waiting all advantages, caused him to be beheaded, and restored himself; but his Reign was so turbulent, the Islanders and English invading on both sides, that they called in *Edgar sonne of Milcolmb*, then in England,

*England*, who, with small assistances, possess himself, all men deserting *Douglas*, who being taken and brought to the King, died in Prison, *Edgar* secure by his virtues, and strengthened by the English alliance, spent nine years virtuously and peaceably, and gave the People leave to breathe and rest after so much trouble and bloudshed. His Brother *Alexander*, surnamed *Acer*, or the fierce, succeeded, the beginning of whose Reign, being disturbed by a Rebellion, he speedily met them at the *Spay*, which being a swift River, and the Enemy on the other side, he offered himself to foard on horse-back, but *Alexander* *Car* taking the imployment from him, foarded the River with such courage, that the Enemy fled, and were quiet. The rest of his Reign some say he had the name of *Acer*, for that some Conspiratours being

being by the fraud of Chamberlain, admitted into his Chamber, he casually wakynge first, slew the Chamberlain, and after six of the Conspiratours, not ceasing to pursue the rest, till he had slain most of them with his own hands, this with the building of some Abbeys, and seventeen years Reign, is all we know of him.

His Brother *David* succeeded, one whose profuse prodigality upon the Abbeys brought the revenew of the Crown ( so prevalent was the superstition of those dayes ) almost to nothing, he had many battels with our *Stephen* about the title of *Maud* the Empresse, and having lost his excellent wife and hopefull Sonne in the flower of their dayes, he left the Kingdome to his Grandchildren, the eldest whereof was *David* a simple King, basfled, and led up and down into *France* by our

our *Henry* the secon<sup>d</sup>, which brought them to such contempt, that he was vexed by frequent Insurrections, especially them of *Murray*, whom he almost extirpated; the latter part of his Reign was spent in building of Monasteries, he himself tyed by a Vow of Chastity, would never marry, but left his Successor his brother *William*, who expostulating for the Earldom of *Northumberland* gave occasion for a War, in which he was surprised and taken, but afterwards released upon his doing Homage for the Kingdom of *Scotland* to King *Henry*, of whom he acknowledged to hold it, and putting in Caution the Castles of *Roxborough* (once strong, now nothing but ruins) *Barwick*, *Edinbrugh*, *Sterling*, all which notwithstanding was after released by *Richard Ceur de Lyon*, who was then upon

upon an expedition to the Holy War, from whence returning, both he, and *David Earl of Huntington*, brother to the King of Scots were taken Prisoners : the rest of his Reign ( saving the rebuilding of Saint *Johnstone*, which had been destroyed by the waters, whereby he lost his eldest Son;) and some Treaties with our King *John* was little worth the memory ; only you will wonder that a *Scottish* King could Reign fourty nine years and dye in peace.

*Alexander* his sonne succeeded, famous for little, save some Expeditions against our King *John*, some Insurrections, and a Reign two years longer then his Fathers. His sonne was the third of that name, a boy of eight years old, whose Minority was infested with the turbulent *Cumins*, who at riper age, being called to accompt, not onely refused,

refused, but surprized him at *Sterling*, governing him at their pleasure; but soon after he was awaked by a furious Invasion of *Aobs* King of *Norway* (under the pretence of some Islands given him by *Mackbeth*) whom he forced to accept a Peace and spent the latter part amidst the turbulencies of the Priests (drunk at that time with their wealth and ease) and at last having seen the continued funerals of his Sons, *David*, *Alexander*, his wife, and his daughter, he himself with a fall from his horse broke his neck, leaving of all his race, onely a Grand-childe by his daughter, which dyed soon after.

This mans family being extinguished, they were forced to run to another Line, which that we may see how happy, expedient, immediate Succession is for the Peace of the Kingdom, and what miseries it pre-

prevents ; I shall as briefly and as pertinently as I can, set down.

*David*, brother to King *William*, had three daughters. *Margaret* marryed to *Allan*, Lord of *Galloway*, *Isabell* marryed to *Robert Bruce*, Lord of *Annadale* and *Cleveland*; *Ada* marryed to *Henry Hastings*, Earl of *Huntington* now *Allan* begot on his wife *Dornadilla* married to *John Baliall* after King of *Scotland*, and other two daughters, *Bruce* on his wife *Robert Bruce*, Earle of *Carick*. (having married the heretrix thereof,) as for *Huntington* he desisted his claime; The question is, whether *Baliall* in right of the eldest daughter, or *Bruce* being come of the second (but a man) should have the Crown, he being in the same degree, and of the more worthy sex; the Controversie being tost up and down, at laft was referred to *Edward*

ward the first of that name of *Eng-*  
*land* he thinking to fish in these  
troubled waters, stirs up eight other  
Competitors, the more to entangle  
the business, and with twenty four  
Councillors, half *English*, half  
*Scots*, and abundance of  
Lawyers, fit enough to per-  
plex the matter, so handled the busi-  
ness, after cunning delayes, that  
at length he secretly tampers with  
*Bruce* (who was then conceived to  
have the better right of the busi-  
nessse) that if he would acknow-  
ledge the Crown of him, he would  
adjudge it for him, but he gene-  
rously answering that he valued a  
Crown at a leis rate, then for it to  
put his Countrey under a Forraign  
yoke; he made the same motion  
to *Baliall*, who accepted it; and  
so we have a King again, by what  
right we all see, but it is good rea-  
son to think that Kings, come they  
by

by their power never so unjustly,  
may justly keep it.

*Baliall* having thus got a Crown  
as unhappily kept it, for no sooner  
was he Crowned, and had done ho-  
nage to *Edward*, but the *Aberne-  
thys* having slain *Macduff* Earl of  
*Fife*, he not onely pardoned them,  
but gave them a peice of land in  
controversie, whereupon *Matduff's*  
brother complainis against him to  
*Edward*, who makes him rise from  
his seat at Parliament and go to the  
bar, he hereupon enraged, denyes  
*Edward* affiance against the  
*French*, and renounies his homage,  
*Edward* hereupon comes to *Ber-  
wick* takes and kils seaven thosand,  
most of the Nobility of *Fife* and  
*Louthian*, and aftergave them a  
great defeat at *Dunbar*, whose  
Castle instantly surrendered : After  
this, he marched to *Montroffe*,  
where *Baliall* refined himself and

F      Crown

Crown, all the Nobility giving Homage to *Edward*, *Baliall* is sent prisoner to *London*, and from thence after a years detention into *France*. Whilst *Edward* was possest of all *Scotland*, one *William Wallace* arose, who being a private man, bestirred himself in the Calamity of his Countrey, and gave the *English* severall notable foyles. *Edward* coming again with an Army beat him (that was overcome with envy and emulation as well as power, upon which he laid by his Command, and never acted after, but slight Incursions) but the *English* being beaten at *Roslin*, *Edward* comes in again, takes *Sterling*, and makes them all render homage; but at length *Bruce*, seeing all his promises nothing but smoak, enters into League with *Cumen* to get the Kingdome; but being betrayed by him to *Edward*, he

he stabbed *Cumen* at *Drumfreis*, and made himself King. This man though he came with disadvantage, yet wanted neither patience, courage, nor conduct; so that after he had miserably lurk'd in the mountains, he came down, and gathering together some force, gave our *Edward* the second such a defeat near *Sterling*, as *Scotland* never gave the like to our Nation, and continued war with various fortune with the Third, till at last, age and Leprosie brought him to his grave. His son *David* a Boy of eight years, inherited that which he with so much danger obtained, and wisdom kept; In his minority he was governed by *Thomas Randolph* Earl of *Murray*, whose severity in punishing was no lesse dreaded then His valor had been honoured, but he soon after dying of poyson, and *Edward Balliol*, son of *John*, com-

ing with a Fleet, and strengthend with the assistance of the *English*, and some Robbers, the Gouvernour the Earl of *Mar* was put to the rout, so that *Balial* makes himself King, and *David* was glad to retire into *France*; Amidst these parties (*Edward* the third backing *Balial*) was *Scotland* pitifully torn, and the *Bruces* in a manner extinguished, till *Robert* ( after King ) with them of *Argyle* and his own Familie and Friends, begin to renew the Claim, and bring it into a War again, which was carried on by *Andrew Murray* the Gouvernour, and after by himself; that *David* after nine years banishment durst return, where making often Incursions, he at length in the fourth year of his return, march'd into *England*, and in the Bishoprick of *Durham* was routed, fled to an obscure Bridge, shewed to this day by the Inhabitants,

tants, where he was by *John Copland* taken prisoner, where he continued nine years, and in the thirty ninth yeare of his Reigne died.

*Robert* his sisters son, whom he had intended to put by, succeeds, and first brought the *Stewarts* (which at this day are a plague to the Nation) into play: This man after he was King, whether it were age or sloth, did little; but his Lieutenants and the *English* were perpetually in Action; he left his Kingdom to *John* his Bastard Son by the Lady *Moro* his Concubine, whom he married, either to Legitimate the three Children (as the manner was then) he had by her, or else for old acquaintance (his Wife and her Husband dying much about a time) this *John* would be Crowned by the name of *Robert* (his own they say, being unhappy for Kings) a wretched unactive Prince,

lame, and onely governed by his brother *Walter*, who having *David* the Prince, upon the complaint of some exorbitancies, delivered to him to take care of, made him to be starv'd; upon which the King intending to send his Son *James* into *France*, the Boy was taken at *Flamburgh*, and kept by our *Henry* the Fourth; upon the hearing of which, his Father swounded, and soon after died: His reign was memorable for nothing, but his breaking with *George Earl of March*, to whose daughter, upon the payment of a great part of her portion (which he never would repay) he had promised his Son *David* for an husband: to take the Daughter of *Douglas* who had a greater, which occasioned the Earl of *March* to make many in-rodes with our *Henry Hot-spur*; and a famous Duel of three hundred men a piece,  
 whereof

whereof of the one side ten remained, and of the other one, which was the onely way to appease the deadly Feuds of two Families : The Inter-reign was governed by *Robert*, who enjoying the power, he had too much coveted, little minded the libertie of his Nephew, onely he sent some Auxiliaries into *France*, who, they say, behayed themselves worthily ; and his slothfull Son *Mordac*, who making his Sons so bold with indulgence, that one of them kill'd a Faulcon on his fist, which he denied to give him; he in revenge procured the Parliament to ransom the King, who had been eighteen years prisoner. This *James* was the first of that Name, and though he was an excellent Prince, yet had a troublsom Reign; first in regard of a great Pension raised for his Ransome, next for Domestick

Commotions, and lastly for raising of money, which though the Revenue was exhausted, was called Covetousnesse, which having offended *Robert Graham*, he conspired with the Earl of *Athol*, slew him in his Chamber, his Wife receiving two wounds, endeavouring to defend him.

This *James* left the second, a boy of six years, whose infancy by the mis-guidance of the Governour, made a miserable People, and betrayed the Earl *Douglas* to death, and almost all that great Family to ruine; but being supplanted by another Earl *Douglas*, the King in his just age suffered minority under him, who upon displeasure rebelled, and was kill'd by the Kings own hand; afterwards having his middle years perpetually molested with Civial broils, yet going to assist the Duke of *York* against *Henry the Sixth*,

Sixth, he was diverted by an *English* Gentleman , that counterfeited himself a *Nuncio* ( which I mention out of a Manuscript , because I do not remember it in our Stories ) and broke up his Army : soon after besieging *Roxburgh*, he was slain by the bursting of a Cannon in the twenty ninth year of his Age.

*James* the Third left a Boy of seven years, governed by his Mother, afterwards the *Boys* through the persuasions of Astrologers and Witches to whom he was strongly addicted, he declined to Cruelty , which so enraged the Nobility, that headed by his son, they conspired against him, routing his Forces near *Sterling* , wherein he flying to a Mill, and asking for a Confessor , a Priest came , who told him , that though he was no good Priest, yet he was a good Leech , and with that stabb'd him to the heart : A Parli-

ament approved his death, and ordered Indemnities to all that had sought against him.

*James* the Fourth, a Boy of fifteen years, is made King, Governed by the murtherers of his Father, a prodigall vain-glorious Prince slain at *Floddon* Field or as some suppose at *Kelsey*, by the *Humes*, which (as the Manuscript alledges) seems more probability, in regard that the Iron Belt (a Ring to which he added every year) which he wore in repentance for the death of his Father, was never found, and there were many the day of the Battell habited like him. His Successor was his son, *James* the Fifth of that Name, a Boy of not above two years of age; under whose minority, what by the Mis-government of Tutors, what by the factions of the Nobility, *Scotland* was wasted almost into famine and solitude, yet in his

just

just age, he proved an industrious Prince, but could not so satisfie the Nobility, but he and they continued in a mutuall hate, till that barbarous execution of young *Hamilton*, so fill'd him with remorse, (he dreamt that *Hamilton* came and cut off his Arms, and threatned after to cut off his Head) and displeased the people, that he could not make his Army fight with the *English* then in *Scotland*, whereupon he dyed of grief, having heard the death of his two sons, who dyed at the instant of his Dream, and leaving a Daughter of five dayes old, whom he never saw.

This was that *Mary*, under whose minority ( by the weaknessse of the Governour, and ambition of the Cardinall ) the Kingdome felt all those woes that are threatned to them whose King is a Child. Till at length the prevalency of the *English* Arms

Arms ( awakes for her Cause ) brought the great designe of sending her into *France* to perfection, so at five years old she was transported, and at fifteen married to the *Daulphin Francis*, after King, ( whilst her mother, daughter of the *Guise*, in her Regency, exercised all Rage against the Professours of the pure Religion then in the dawn) who after two years, left her a childlesse Widow, so that at eighteen she returned into *Scotland* to succeed her Mother ( then newly dead ) in her exorbitoncies.

This young Couple in the transport of their Nuptiall solemnities, took the Arms and Title of *England*; which indiscreet Ambition we may suppose first quickned the jealousie of *Elizabeth* against her, which after kindled so great a flame.

In *Scotland* she shewed what a  
strange

strange influence loose education hath upon youth, and that weaker Sex, all the *French* effeminacies came over with her, the Court lost that little severity which was left. *David Rize* was the onely Favourite, and it too much feared, had those enjoyments which no woman can give, but she that gives away her honour and chastity.

But a little after, *Henry Lord Darnly*, coming with *Matthew Earl of Lenox* his father into *Scotland*, she cast an eye upon him, and married him. Whether it were to strengthen her pretension to *England*, he being come of *Henry the Seventh's Daughter*, as we shall tell anon, or for to colour her Adulteries, and hide the shame of an impregnation, ( though some have whispered, that she never conceived, and that the son was supposititious ) or some Phrenzy of affection.

ction, drew her that way ; certain it is she soon declined her affection to her husband, and encreased it to *David* ( he being her perpetuall Companion at Board , and managing all Affairs, whilst the King with a contemptible train was sent away) insomuch that some of the Nobility that could not digest this, entred a Conspiracy, which the king headed, and slew him in her Chamber.

This turn'd all the neglect of her Husband into rage , so that her chiefest businesse was to appease her Favorites Ghost with the slaughter of her Husband ; poyson was first attempted , but it being ( it seems ) too weak, or his youth overcoming it, that expectation failed. But the Devil and *Bothwel* furnish'd her with another that succeeded, she intices him being so sick , that they were forc'd to bring him in an horse-litter

litter to *Edenburgh*, where she cherisht him extreemly, till the credulous young man began to lay aside suspition, and hope better; so she puts him in a ruinous House near the Palace, from whence no news can be had, brings in her own bed, and lyes in the House with him; and at length when the Designe was ripe, cautes him one Sunday night, with his seruant, to be strangled, thrown out of the window, and the House blown up with Gun-powder, her own rich bed having been before secretly conveyed away. This and other performances made her favour upon *Bothwel* so hot, that she must marry him, the onely obstacle was, he had a Wife already; but she was compell'd to sue for a Divorce, which ( so great Persons being concern'd ) it was a wonder, was in granting so long as ten dayes. Well, she marries, but the more honest nobility

bilitie amazed at those exorbitances, gather together, and with arms in hands, begin to expostulate : The new-married people are forc'd to make back Southwards, where finding but slender assistances, and the Queen foolishly coming from *Dunbar* to *Leith*, was glad at last to delay a parley till her Dear was escaped, and then (clad in an old tottered coat) to yield her self a prisoner.

Being brought to *Edenburgh*, and used rather with hate of her former enormities, then pity of her fortune, she received a message, that she must either resign the Crown to her son *James* (that was born in the time of her marriage with *Darnby*) or else they would proceed to another Election, and was forc'd to obey : So the Child then in his Cradle was acknowledged *James* the Sixth, better known afterwards by

by the Title of *Great Britain.*

The wretched mother flying after into *England*, was entertained (though with a Guard) by Queen *Elizabeth*, but after that being suborned by the *Papists*, and exasperated by the *Guzzies*, she entered into plots and machinations, so inconsistent with the safety of *England*, that by an *Act of Parliament* she was condemned to death, which she after received by an hatchet at *Fothering-gay Castle*.

The infancy of her son was attended with those Domestick evils that accompany minority of Kings: In his youth he took to wife the Daughter of *Denmark* (a woman I hear little of, saving that Charater *Salust* gives *Sempronius*, she could saltare elegantius quam necesse est proba) with whom he supposing the Earl *Gowry* too much in League, caused him and his bro-

brother to be slain at their own House whither he was invited, he giving out, that they had an intent to murther him, and that by miracle, and the assistance of some men ( whom he had instructed for that purpose, and taught their tale) he escap'd. For this Deliverance ( or to say better assassination ) he Blasphemed God with a solemne Thanksgiving once a year all the remainder of his life.

Happy had it been for us, if our fore fathers had laid hold of that happy opportunity of *Elizabeths* death (in which the *Tenthors* took a period) to have performed that which ( perchance in due punishment) hath cost us so much blood and sweat, and not have bowed under the sway of a Stranger, (disdained by the most generous and wise at that time, and one-ly supported by the Faction of some and

and sloth of others) who brought but a slender title, and (however the assentation of the times cryed him up a *Solomon*) weak commendations for such an advancement.

The *Former* stood thus, *Margaret*, eldest daughter to *Henry the Seventh*, was married to *James the Fourth*, whose Son, *James the Fifth*, had *Mary* the Mother of *James the Sixth*. *Margaret* after her first Husbands death, martyrs *Archibald Douglas*, Earl of *Angus*, who upon her begot *Margaret*, wife of *Matthew Earl of Lennox*, and Mother of that *Henry Darnly*, whose Tragical end we just now mentioned. Now upon this slender Title, and our internal dissensions (for the *Cecilians* and *Eszarians*, for several ends, made perpetual applications) got *Jammy* from a Revenew of 30000. *l*s**. to one of almost two Millions, though  
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there were others that had as fair pretences ( what else can any of them make) the Statute of 25.Ed.3 expressly excluding Forreigners from the Crown? and so the Children of *Charls Brandon* by *Mary the Second Daughter*, Dowager of *France*, being next to come in. And the Lady *Arbella*, being sprung from a third Husband, ( the Lord *Stewart*) of the said *Margaret*, and by a Male Lyne, carried surely a formidable pretention [ ( it should seem) that even that iniquitie which was personally inherent to her, made her dayes very unhappy and most part captive , and her death ( 'tis thought) somewhat too early , so cruel are the Persecutions of cowardly minds, even against the weakest and most unprotected innocence.

And indeed his right to the Crown was so satisfactorie even to the most judicious of those days; that

that *Tobie Matthew* having a suit about some priviledges which he claimed to his Bishoprick ( which was then *Durham* ) wherein the King oppoted him; havtng one day staled the Casē before some of his friends, and they seeming to approve of it; yes, sayes he, I could wish he had but half so good a Title to the Crown; and 'tis known that some speeches of Sir *Walter Rowlley*, too generous and English for the times, was that which brought him to Trial and Condemnation for a feigned crime, and afterwards so facilitated that barbarous design of *Gundamar*, to cut off his head for a crime, for which he was condemned fourteen years before, and which by the Commissions he after received (according to the opinion of the then Lord Chancellour, and the greatest Lawyars) was in Law pardoned.

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This may besides our purpose, but we could not sever this Confederation, unless we would draw him with an half face, and leave as much in umbrage as we expressed, That which most solemnized his Person, was, first the consideration of his adhering to the Protestant Religion, whereas we are to consider that those slight velitations he had with *Bellarmino* and the *Romanists*, tended rather to make his own Authoritie more intrinsically intense, and venerable, then to confute any thing they said, for he had before shakt them off, as to Foreign Jurisdiction, and for matter of Poperie, it appeared in his latter time that he was no such enemie to it, both by his own Compliances with the Spanish Ambassadours, the design of the Spanish Match (in which his Son was personally im-  
barkt) and the flow assistances sent  
to

to his Daughter , in whose safetie  
and protection Protestantism was  
at that time so much concerned.

For his knowledge , he had some  
glancings and niblings , which the  
severitie of the excellent *Buchanan*,  
fore'd into him in his younger time,  
and after conversatian somewhat  
polisht, but though I bear not so  
great a contempt to his other  
works , as *Ben. Johnson* did to his  
Poetrie, yet if they among many o-  
thers were a going to the fire , they  
would not be one of the first I  
should rescue, as possibly expecting  
more severe and refin'd judgement  
in many other. And knowing that  
he that had so many able Wits at  
command, might easily give their  
their Oracles through his mouth:  
but suppose the things generous and  
fit to live (as I am not yet convin-  
ced) yet what commendations is  
this to a King (who should have o-  
ther

other businesse then spinning and weaving fine Theories , and enga-  
ging in School Ciquaneries) which  
was well understood by *Henry* the  
fourth, who hearing some men cele-  
brate him with these Attributes;  
yea (answers he very tartly ) *He  
is a fine King, and writes little  
Books.*

'Tis true , he was a good droll,  
and possibly after Greek Wine  
somewhat factious. But for sub-  
stantiall and Heroick Wisdome,  
I have not heard any great instances;  
he himself used to brag of his king-  
craft, which was not to felicifie his  
People, and prosecute the ends of a  
good King; but to scruue up the Pre-  
rogative, divert Parliaments from  
the due disquisition and prosecution  
of their freedoms , and to break  
them up at pleasure, and indeed his  
rendition of the Cautionary Towns  
of the *Low Countreys*, and that for  
so

so small a sum, shewed him a person not so quick-sighted, and unfit to be overreach'd.

For his peaceable Reigne, Honourable and just Quarrels he wanted not, but sloth and cowardize withheld him, and indeed [the ease and luxury of those times, fomented and nourished those lurking and pestilent humours, which afterwards so dangerously broke out in his Sons Reign.

We shall not trouble his ashes with the mention of his Personall faults, onely, if we may compare Gods Judgements with apparent sinnes; we may find the latter end of his life, neither fortunate nor comfortable unto him, His wife distast-ed by him, and some say, languishing of a foul disease ; his eldest son dying, *Nimis apertis indicis*, of Poyon, and that as is feared by a hand too much allied : His second

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( with whom he ever had a secret Antipathy ) scarce returned from a mad and dangerous voyage ; His daughter ( all that was left of that sex ) banish'd, with her numerous issue, out of her husbands Dominion, and living in miserable exile ; and lastly, himself dying of a violent death ( by poyson ) in which his Son was more then suspected to have an hand, as may be infer'd by *Buckingham's* Plea, that he did it by the Command of the then Prince ; his own dissolution of the Parliament that took in hand to examine it ; and lastly, his indifference at *Buckingham's* death ( though he pretended all love to him alive ) as glad to be rid of so dangerous and so considerable a Partner of his guilt ; yet the Mitred Parasites of those times, could say, one went to Heaven in *Noah's* Ark , the other in *Elisha's* chariot, he dying of a pretend-

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ed Feaver, she ( as they said ) of a dropsie.

*Charles* having now obtain'd his Brothers inheritance, carried himself in managing of it, like one that gain'd it as he did. The first of his Acts, was that glorious attempt upon the Isle of *Rhee*. The next that Noble and Christianly betraying of *Rochell*, and consequently in a manner the whole Protestant interest in *France*. The middle of his Reign was heightening of Prerogative and Prelacy, and conforming our Churches to the pattern of *Rome*; till at last just indignation brought in his Subjects of *Scotland* into *England*, and so forc'd him to call a Parliament; which though he shamelessly say in the first line of the Book ( call'd his ) was out of his own inclination to Parliaments, yet how well he lik'd them may appear by his first tampering with

his own Army in the North, to surprize and dissolve them, then the *Scots* ( who at that time were Court-proof) then raising up the Irish Rebellion, which hath wasted Millions of lives ; and lastly, open secession from *Westminster*, and hostility against the two Houses, which maintain'd a first and second sharp War, which had almost ruined the Nation, had not Providence in a manner immediately interposed and rescued us to liberty, and made us such signall Instruments of his vengeance, that all wicked Kings may tremble at the example.

In a word never was man so resolute and obstinate in a Tyrannie , never people more strangely besotted with it, to paint the Image of *David* with his face , and Blasphemously parallel him with Christ, would make one at first thought think him a Saint

Saint : But to compare his Proteftations and actions; his actions of the day, his actions of the night, his Protestant Religion, and his Courting of Pope , and obedience to his wife, we may justly fay, he was one of the most consummate in the Arts of Tyranny that ever was. And it could be no other then Gods hand that arrested him in the heighth of his Designs and greatnesse , and cut off him and his Familie , making good his own Imprecations upon his own head.

Our Scene is again in *Scotland*, who hath accepted his Son , whom for distinction sake, we will be content to call *Charls* the Second. Certainly these People were strangely blind as to Gods judgement perpetually poured out upon a Familie, or else to their own interest, to admit the spray of such a stock; one that hath so little to commend him, and

and so great improbabilitie for their <sup>old</sup> designs and happiness, a Popish (or <sup>no</sup> very near it) education, if not Religion too (however for the present he <sup>has</sup> may seem to dissemble it, *France*, <sup>and</sup> the Jesuites and his Mother good <sup>old</sup> means of such improvement) the dangerous Maxims of his Father, <sup>and</sup> ( besides the revenge he ows his death, of which he will never totally acquit the *Scots*) his hate to the whole Nation, his fence of *Montrouge* his death; his backwardnesse to come to them till all other means failed ( both his Foreign begg'd Assistances, his Propositions to the Pope, and Commissions to *Montreuil*) and lastly, his late running away to his old friends in the North; so that any man may see this his Compliance to be but Histrionical and forc'd, and that as soon as he hath led them into the snare, and got power into his own hands,

hands, so as he may appear in his own visage; he will be a scourge upon them for their gross hypocrisy, and leave them a sad instance to all Nations, how dangerous it is to espouse such an interest, which God with so visible and severe a hand fights against, carried on by, and for the support of a Tyrannizing Nobilitie and Clergie, and wherein the poor People are blindly led on by those affrighting (but false and ungrounded) pretensions of perfidy and perjury, and made instrumentall with their own estates and bloud, for the enslaving and ruining themselves.

**F I N I S.**

*But who hath believ'd your  
prophecy? -*